

EXHIBIT 80



National and State Estimates of Populations Eligible for Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) Program, 2016

State	Total DACA-Eligible Population	Immediately Eligible Population	Eligible But for Education	Eligible in the Future
United States	1,932,000	1,307,000	398,000	228,000
California	561,000	379,000	120,000	62,000
Texas	271,000	177,000	57,000	37,000
New York	107,000	76,000	21,000	10,000
Florida	102,000	72,000	20,000	10,000
Illinois	96,000	68,000	18,000	9,000
Georgia	73,000	47,000	17,000	8,000
New Jersey	71,000	53,000	11,000	7,000
North Carolina	66,000	41,000	16,000	8,000
Arizona	52,000	35,000	11,000	6,000
Washington	43,000	27,000	10,000	7,000
Virginia	40,000	30,000	6,000	4,000
Maryland	34,000	24,000	6,000	4,000
Colorado	33,000	23,000	6,000	4,000
Nevada	25,000	16,000	6,000	3,000
Oregon	24,000	15,000	6,000	4,000
Massachusetts	23,000	19,000	2,000	2,000
Tennessee	23,000	14,000	6,000	3,000
Pennsylvania	21,000	15,000	3,000	2,000
Indiana	18,000	11,000	4,000	4,000
Utah	17,000	11,000	3,000	3,000
Oklahoma	17,000	10,000	4,000	2,000
Minnesota	16,000	10,000	3,000	2,000
South Carolina	16,000	10,000	4,000	2,000
Michigan	15,000	10,000	3,000	2,000
New Mexico	15,000	10,000	2,000	3,000
Connecticut	15,000	11,000	2,000	<2,000

Alabama	15,000	9,000	4,000	2,000
Wisconsin	14,000	10,000	2,000	2,000
Ohio	13,000	9,000	2,000	2,000
Kansas	12,000	8,000	3,000	<2,000
Arkansas	12,000	8,000	3,000	<2,000
Missouri	10,000	6,000	2,000	2,000
Kentucky	9,000	6,000	2,000	<2,000
Louisiana	8,000	5,000	<2,000	<2,000
Nebraska	6,000	4,000	<2,000	<2,000
Iowa	6,000	4,000	<2,000	<1,000
Idaho	6,000	4,000	<2,000	<1,000
Rhode Island	5,000	3,000	<2,000	<1,000
Mississippi	5,000	3,000	2,000	<1,000
Delaware	4,000	3,000	<1,000	<1,000
Hawaii	2,000	2,000	<1,000	<1,000

Notes: 1) These estimates of unauthorized immigrants considered eligible for the DACA program are based on characteristics available in the analyzed U.S. Census Bureau data. Some individuals might not be eligible due to disqualifying criminal convictions, lack of continuous U.S. residence, or other factors that could not be modeled in the data. Note that these estimates are commonly accepted benchmarks from other research studies to determine the size of the unauthorized population and response rates to surveys. These estimates have sampling and coverage errors as any other survey-based estimates that rely on American Community Survey (ACS) or other Census Bureau data.

2) MPI estimates of the DACA-eligible population as of 2016 include unauthorized immigrant youth who had been in the United States since 2007, were under the age of 31 as of 2012, and were under the age of 31 as of 2016. Three populations are estimated: (1) Immediately eligible youth met both age and education requirements; they were ages 15 to 34 in 2016 and were either enrolled in school or had at least a high school diploma or equivalent. (2) Youth eligible but for education were those ages 15 to 34 in 2016 who met the other requirements but did not have a high school diploma or equivalent and were not enrolled in school. (3) Children eligible in the future met the age requirements but were ages 7 to 14 in 2016, and will become eligible when they reach age 15 provided they stay in school. To capture the population eligible to apply in 2014 data, MPI included those ages 13 and 14 in 2014 (ages 15 and 16 in 2016) in the estimates; most of this group was considered to be immediately eligible, but a small percent) was placed in the eligible-but-for education group, assuming they dropped out of high school at the same rate as Latino students nationwide.

3) Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Sources: Migration Policy Institute (MPI) analysis of U.S. Census Bureau data from the 2014 American Community Survey (ACS), 2010-14 ACS pooled, and the 2008 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) with legal status assignments by James Bachmeier and Colin Hammar of Temple University and Jennifer Van Hook of The Pennsylvania State University, Population Research Institute.

Acknowledgments & Methodology

James Bachmeier and Colin Hammar at Temple University analyzed the data on legal status of immigrants that provide the basis for these estimates. Jennifer Van Hook at Pennsylvania State University advised in developing the methodology.

For more detail on the methodology, see *DACA at the Two-Year Mark: A National and State Profile of Youth Eligible and Applying for Deferred Action* (Washington, DC: www.migrationpolicy.org/research/daca-two-year-mark-national-and-state-profile-youth-eligible-and-applying-deferred-action)

eau data; some
timates use
the same

16 at the time
al criteria (i.e.,
es 15 to 34 in
at-arrival
'016 using
all share (12

urvey of Income
ia State

at The

MPI, 2014),